

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

NO. 35.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by

A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT

### ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

#### ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of  
trust, first lien of record, on real  
estate in the city and county of St.  
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-  
cured by deed of trust on real es-  
tate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23  
Loans on undoubted personal secu-  
rity, due within sixty days..... 9,425 09  
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty  
days notice, approved personal se-  
curity..... 19,900 00  
Premiums due on Policies in hands  
of Agents and others awaiting re-  
turns..... 17,855 49  
Amounts due from Agents not in-  
cluded in above..... 1,604 45  
Cash on deposit in Banks and in  
Office..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home  
offices and agencies)..... 1,814 09  
Missouri delinquent warrants..... 411 00  
Revenue stamps..... 15 50  
Total amount of all assets of the  
Company, except future premiums  
receivable..... \$430,990 36

#### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,  
or added to policies..... 4,425 80  
Present value of dividends to be re-  
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or  
added to policies..... 59,012 85  
Unmatured interest on bonds and  
notes due the Company to reduce  
them to present value..... 40,412 85  
Claims on two policies retained by the  
Company, because of violation and  
forfeiture \$7,000.  
No other claims or liabilities, except  
the liability on policies in force,  
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-  
000 00.

#### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis, ss.  
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being personally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unincumbered  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.  
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned  
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the 1st  
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this 21st day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.  
(Signed) A. C. BERNARDY, Recorder.

#### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES &  
Co., Agents of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provisions  
of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 2, 1856,  
and that the same have been shown to the satisfaction  
of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges &  
Co., as Agents aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of insur-  
ance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.  
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
W. T. SAUPELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-  
tly by  
A. G. HODGES & CO., Agents.  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

## USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for  
BLUING LOZES!  
FOR SALE BY  
DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m

#### Fair Warning!

All persons owing or having dogs in their pos-  
session are hereby notified to keep them confined  
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,  
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss  
of the animal found running at large.  
July 11—2m.  
G. W. WIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

### TO DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY ORAL MASEY.

High hopes, that burn like stars sublime,  
Go down the skies of freedom;  
And true hearts perish in the time  
We bitt'riest need 'em;  
But never sit we down and say,  
"There's nothing left but sorrow,"  
We wait the wilderness to-day—  
The promised Land to-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now;  
There are no flowers blooming;  
But life burns in the frozen bough,  
And freedom's spring is coming!  
And freedom's tide comes up, away,  
Though we may stand in sorrow,  
And our good bark—aground to-day—  
Shall float again to-morrow!

Through all the long, drear night of years  
The people's cry ascended,  
And earth is wet with blood and tears  
Ere our meek suffering's ended;  
The few shall not forever sway,  
The many toil in sorrow;  
The bars of Hell are strong to-day,  
But Christ shall rise to-morrow!

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes  
With smiling features glisten;  
Lo! now the day bursts up the skies—  
Lean out your souls and listen!  
The world rolls Freedom's radiant way,  
And tapers with our sorrow;  
Keep heart! who bears the cross to-day  
Shall wear the crown to-morrow!

Oh, Youth, flame earnest, still aspire  
With energies immortal;  
To many a heaven of desire  
Our yearnings open a portal;  
And though age warries by the way,  
And hearts break in the furrow  
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—  
The harvest comes to-morrow!

Build up heroic lives and all  
Be like the shenstone sabbre,  
Ready to dash out at God's command—  
Oh! Chivalry of Labor!  
Triumph and toil are twins—and aye  
Joy suns the clouds of sorrow;  
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day  
Brings victory to-morrow!

### MARRYING A FARMER.

"And to-morrow you leave us? Oh! Amy,  
little did I think, when I saw you wedded to  
Henry Kingsley, Representative from—  
District, New York, that he would ever take  
you to such a home!"

"And why not, my sister? I knew that  
he was a farmer, and when I promised to be  
his bride, I expected to be a farmer's wife.  
Nor would I change my lot, if I could. I  
expect to be very happy there. All I shall  
miss will be the loved ones at home! and I  
could not expect to carry them with me to  
my new home."

"But just think of it, sister! You, who  
have been reared so tenderly, to work like  
Aunt Rachel, perhaps. I expect, if ever I  
come to see you, to find you milking the  
cows, or feeding the pigs, or, at least, in the  
kitchen, cooking for great, hungry men, who  
do not know jelly from custard. It is too  
bad! And here Nelly broke down and sobbed  
outright.

Amy tried to soothe her by telling her of  
her kind and noble husband; and that he  
would not suffer her to be unhappy any-  
where. But she would not be comforted,  
and when she met her brother-in-law at tea,  
her eyes were wet with weeping. She took,  
too, but little pains to conceal the fact, that  
she thought him a tyrant of the worst kind.  
He ascribed her strange mood to grief at  
parting with her only sister, and, with true  
delicacy made no reference to it. The next  
day Amy Kingsley went out from her old  
home to her new one, and from old friends  
to new and untried ones.

Nelly fretted herself really ill over the  
fancied unhappiness of her sister. And when  
letters came, bright, glowing, filled with  
full of happiness, she was still uncon-  
vinced.

"Oh! yes," said she to her mother, "I  
know how it is! She is too noble to com-  
plain; and she knew how I was so troubled  
about her."

"But," says the mother, "she sends an in-  
vitation, indorsed by her husband, to have  
you come and see for yourself."

"Oh! I should like to in a little while—I  
know I should! But for poor dear Amy's  
sake I will go, and stay as long as I can, if  
you and papa think best."

They did think best. For the sisters had  
never been separated before, and poor Nelly  
was pining sadly. The morning on which  
she was to go her mother came in and pro-  
posed assisting her in packing her trunk.

"A trunk, mamma! A traveling bag will  
be all I shall need to take. I can put one  
dress in that. A house dress is all I shall  
want."

But Mrs. Conway insisted. And a trunk  
was nicely packed, and, in due time, accom-  
panied its fair owner to the residence of the  
Hon. Henry Kingsley.

When the first warm greeting was over,  
Nelly looked around in mute surprise at the  
luxurious surroundings of her sister's. Car-  
pets, curtains, mirrors, paintings—all super-  
ior to those in her father's home. And then  
a library! Tiers of the choicest books  
reaching from ceiling to floor, were revealed  
by portraits, maps and statues in every niche  
and corner. "But there must be a skeleton  
somewhere!" thought obstinate little Nelly  
as she followed her to her room, her own  
room, as Nelly insisted on calling it. How  
sweet and pure it was, with its white blue  
hangings, and blue and buff carpet, with tur-  
quoise to match! And then these vases of  
violet and magnolia! Amy knew she  
would miss them, and placed them there  
herself.

"It is nice, after all, Amy! and I have  
been silly to worry about you! But," and  
she looked up and down the long, dusty  
road, edged with green and shaded with  
trees, "you must be lonesome! There is no  
home near you, and but few in sight!" And  
the troubled look came back to the young  
face.

"No, Nelly, I am not lonesome. I have  
all the company I wish for, especially now  
you have come. But come let me assist  
you in laying out this traveling dress, and  
show you into the bathroom; and then you  
must rest, while I go and prepare supper for  
those great hungry men."

"Oh! then you have to cook for the men,  
just as I expected!" And the tears came  
into the poor, tired eyes once more.

"Yes, and I eat at the same table with  
them, and I like it!"

"There! Did I not tell you so? This  
comes of marrying a farmer! Poor Aunt  
Rachel! When I used to pity her so, I did  
not think my sister would have to drudge in  
the same manner."

"I do not need a bit of sympathy—I am  
just as happy as I can be. But come, now  
rest a little while, and then dress. I want  
you to look your best. Did you bring that  
blue silk I like so well? Oh, yes! here it is.  
Shall I send Fanny up to help you?"

"No, Amy, if she is your girl, and you  
must take her place in the kitchen."

"Now, don't fret any more please; and in  
half an hour I shall send Fanny."

And Fanny came, and her nimble fingers  
soon convinced Nelly that it was no new  
employment for her. When Nelly entered the  
parlor she found her brother-in-law waiting  
to receive and welcome her; and then turn-  
ing, he introduced a brother to her, who  
was standing by his side. He was a fine-  
looking man, of twenty-five, perhaps, and  
just the one to make an impression on a  
young heart like Nelly's. The tea bell soon  
rang, and Nelly, taking Mr. Kingsley's  
arm, went out, dreading the staring eyes of  
the workmen. But the little tea table was  
laid for only four, and fairly glistened with  
its snowy napkins, lucid china and shining  
silver. Fanny, in a white apron, and al-  
most as white hands, attended the table;  
and Nelly gave a little sigh of relief as her  
last baggage vanished, and chatted, like her-  
self, with her friends.

"How do you like us in our home, Nelly?"  
said the husband, glancing at Amy. "Do  
we answer with your expectations of farm-  
ers?"

Nelly was sure he was quizzing her, and  
answered with some show of spirit.

"I think it is a shame for a man of your  
talents and taste, yes, and wealth, to bury  
himself in such a solitary place as this! Why,  
I would not be compelled to pass my days  
here for the world!"

The happy couple only laughed, and Nelly  
began to think she was very silly, and  
laughed too, and wished she had been a lit-  
tle less demonstrative.

After tea, the husband proposed a walk in  
the garden, and here, as within the dwelling,  
the most artistic taste marked every arrange-  
ment. A perfect wilderness of flowers,  
and yet not a thing out of place. Nelly felt  
that she should never tire of its beauties;  
but Amy soon spoke of returning, as Nelly  
was quite weary. "And," she said, glancing  
at her husband, "I shall want her to go  
with me to milk the cows."

"I shall do no such thing! The horrid  
things, with their great sharp horns and  
ugly feet, I always was afraid of them at  
Aunt Rachel's. One of them came at me  
once, and would have bit me, if I had not  
screamed loud enough to scare her away."

And said it was the clever blossoms I had  
in my hand that she wanted, and not me;  
but I did not think so. At any rate, I have  
had a perfect antipathy to cows and clover  
blossoms ever since."

Henry laughed. "Well, if you are so  
afraid of cows, Amy need not go for them  
nor milk them to-night!"

Nelly knew they were laughing at her  
again, and, looking up, she saw a pair of  
magnificent eyes, brimming with mirth,  
fixed upon her; and her own eyes and  
cheeks burned until they pained her. As  
soon as she reached the house she hurried  
up to her own room to give vent to her  
outraged feelings. But Amy suspected her,  
and quickly followed, to find her in tears.

"This is too bad! Poor, tired Nelly! I  
did not dream I was giving you."

"Oh! I do not mind you, Amy, nor your  
husband! But the great, overgrown brother,  
who don't even speak to me, but if he dares  
would laugh at me all the time—I don't like  
him one bit!"

"Oh! don't say so, Nelly! He is the  
kindest, best brother in the world! You  
must like him for our sake. And now I will  
tell you about our arrangement here. We  
have a large farm, with none of its cares—  
or at least I have none. The land is all  
rented to four men with families. You can  
see their pretty cottages from the door, all  
built on the farm. Half of the property  
belongs to Arthur, and he lives with us, as  
you see. We keep three servants, and they  
are excellent, attending to everything that  
servants should attend to."

"But where are those great hungry men  
you spoke of?"

"Did you not see them at table? Henry  
and Arthur? They are large, and usually  
hungry."

"And the cows? Was that, too, a joke on  
poor me?"

"Yes, darling. I could not milk a cow  
any more than you could."

"Well, I forgive you all; but that brother  
—I must punish him!"

"Well, come now, we must go down. Have  
you any new music?"

"Some, if mamma has packed it. Do you  
know that I was only going to bring one  
dress? But here is the music."

They descended to the parlor. A fine  
tuned piano was soon answering to the touch  
of Nelly, and in the music she soon forgot  
her previous annoyance. She was a superior  
performer, and on so rare an instrument she  
suffered even herself. The husband was  
not sparing of his compliments, but Arthur  
made no comments, except to thank her for  
one piece he himself called for. Before she  
slept that night, Nelly wrote a long letter to  
her mother, telling her of Amy's pleasant  
and happy home. "But, oh! so lonely. I  
could not live here, I am sure! But Amy  
certainly enjoys it. I don't believe she needs  
me a bit. They are both as contented as  
two kittens. I shall not stay long," etc.  
All this amused her mother, for she had  
been reared in the country, and had not  
learned her practical Amy when she con-  
sidered her to the keeping of Henry King-  
sley.

But weeks passed away, and still Nelly  
lingered in her sister's beautiful home. She  
had ceased to be afraid of cows, and chick-  
ens were becoming pets. She went with her  
sister to visit all the tenants, houses, con-  
versing with the parents, and told the children  
stories, until all united in declaring that  
"the beautiful city lady was not one bit

proud!" The brother some times accom-  
panied them in their rambles, opening gates,  
letting down bars and carrying parcels, and  
usually returning with a perfect mountain  
of flowers, plucked by the hands of his com-  
panions. With Amy he was always gay,  
laughing and social, coaxing her into grape-  
vine tangles and blackberry thickets, after  
birds' nests or violets, and then, after making  
merry at her plight, taking her in his great  
arms and placing her on the open ground.

But with Nelly he was always reserved,  
and some times he was just a little abrupt.  
He never sought her society, and if they  
chanced to be left alone he was coldly po-  
lite.

And yet there were times when she was  
conversing with his brother that she would  
look up and find his great earnest eyes fixed  
upon her, and her heart would thrill like a  
flower with a humming bird in its blossom;  
and then, with one of his abrupt move-  
ments, he would turn away, clapping to the  
canary, juggling boucées, or perhaps he  
would go and tease sister Amy a while. Mr.  
Kingsley, the elder, was proud of his hand-  
some brother, and knowing his passionate  
love of beauty, he wondered much that he  
did not seem more attracted by the beauti-  
ful Nelly. That she was a dear, good girl  
he was sure, and their evident dislike to  
each other puzzled and even pained him.

In the presence of others—and they had  
many visitors while Nelly was there—they  
were studiously polite, but in the family  
circle Arthur, at least, was sarcastic.

But a message came to Nelly, recalling  
her home for a visit to the sea-side.

"Oh! if you could only go with us, in the  
olden times, Amy. I declare, Henry, I am  
afraid some dreadful punishment will be  
inflicted upon you for taking Amy from us,"  
and tears came into her eyes and color in  
her cheek.

"What can it be, little sister? I have had  
nothing but blessing since I took her; and  
last, but not least, has been your visit."

"Thank you! And that reminds me of  
the way the punishment is to come. I shall  
be an old maid, and come and live with you,  
cats, parrots and all!"

"What! on my farm, Nelly, where you  
will be buried alive!"

"Don't stir, please! I am ashamed of all  
these silly speeches. Your home is a  
perfect paradise, and I could stay here with  
you, Amy, forever, and not be lonely. And  
then, I did not know of the pleasant friends  
you have all around you."

Arthur seemed to be reading, but the leaf  
he was turning trembled in his fingers  
strangely. Nelly was to go to the cars the  
next morning, and toward evening she went  
out to see her pets once more. She took  
some bread-crumbs and salt, and made her  
way to the chicken coop. But the careful  
mother had tucked her little family nice  
away to sleep, and gave a spiteful little  
chirp, as Nelly opened the crumls.

"That is the way," she said bitterly, "and  
they will all turn me as soon as I am gone.  
But her heart warmed up again, as her little  
white friends, the lambs, came running to  
meet her, rubbing against her, and eating  
the salt from her hand. "Good bye!" she  
said, patting their soft heads. "You will  
not forget me, if all the rest do! and turning  
to go, she found herself face to face with  
Arthur Kingsley.

It was the first time he had ever sought  
her, and she stood embarrassed and confus-  
ed.

"Pardon me," he said, gently, "I in-  
trude, but the dew is falling. Here is your  
shawl. Will you permit me?" and he laid  
the shawl carefully across her shoulders.  
Why did Nelly feel faint and weak for an in-  
stant, as those hands lingered about the  
duty they were performing?

"And he heard me talking like a baby to  
those lambs," she thought, as she turned to  
go.

She took his proffered arm, and they re-  
turned by a more circuitous route than she  
had come. Twilight was deepening into  
darkness, as they stood by the hall door.  
But few words had been spoken by either;  
but now Arthur said, while his arm tight-  
ened on the little hand, "Will you not visit  
the garden as well as your pets?" Nelly  
looked up. Was he teasing her about the  
lambs? But no; these eyes were earnest  
now. She made no reply; she dared not  
trust her voice, but walked as he led to a  
garden chair near the fountain. She was  
glad he had selected that chair; for the  
fountain of the water as it fell in the marble  
basin, broke a silence that was becoming  
painful.

"And you leave us to-morrow? Do you  
regret it, just a little, or were you jesting  
when you said you could stay here for Amy's  
sake?"

"I did not answer. 'May I sit  
by you while I tell you a story?' he asked.  
She made room for him by her side, and he  
began:

"I am a farmer by birth and education.  
This farm, with all its broad acres, belonged  
to my father and his father before him.  
When my father died it was left to Henry  
and me, with an injunction that it should  
not pass from our hands while we lived.  
And it is no restriction, for we both love the  
old place. When Henry brought his city  
wife home, I expected to hear complaints  
and repining. But, bless her loving heart!  
she made us all so happy! She told us of  
her horror of the country, and, when you  
came, you corroborated her testimony. But  
I loved you, Miss Nelly, from the moment I  
saw you, and have been tugging at the chain  
that held me every since you came. And  
to-day, when you said what you did, I was  
tempted to do this act. Will you come for  
my sake, for my love, Nelly? Be my own  
sweet wife? And be loved as women have  
never loved before?"

For an instant nothing was heard but the  
fountain; and then a little hand was laid  
softly in his, and she answered, in words so  
low that no one but a lover could have been  
sure of them, "I will come for your  
sake!"

As they stood in the hall, Nelly whisper-  
ed, "Don't tell Henry and Amy now; for they  
will tease me."

"My pay, then," and he stooped for the  
first kiss from the lips of his betrothed.

Arthur followed her to the sea-side, where  
he had no difficulty in obtaining the consent  
of the parents to the union. The coming  
spring saw Nelly a loving wife, in a dwell-  
ing that had sprung up as if by magic, near

ly opposite to the one occupied by her sister.  
And if she reads this story she will laugh as  
she recalls her positive assertion, "I will  
never marry a farmer!"

THE FENIANS IN CALIFORNIA.—A San Fran-  
cisco correspondent of the Chicago Times  
says:

The war cry of the Fenians is ringing  
through California. Circles have been formed  
in every town of importance in the State,  
and there is great enthusiasm among the  
Irishmen on the subject of a war between  
the children of the Green Isle and the En-  
glish nation. The recent lively dispatches  
which have reached here concerning the or-  
der in Ireland and America, have made the  
thought of freedom for their glorious  
country, now, alas, crushed beneath the mil-  
lions of English despotism. The Fenians  
are numbered by thousands in San Fran-  
cisco, and they have a mass meeting adver-  
tised to take place to-morrow evening, at  
Union Hall, for the purpose of arousing the  
Irish people more thoroughly. Jeremiah  
Kavanaugh is the Head Center for this State,  
and he has been doing good work for the  
past few months. He was traveling for  
several weeks, recently in the mountain  
towns, organizing his countrymen. There are  
not few people in this country who do  
not sympathize with Ireland and pray for  
her liberation.

THE BEST ARTICLE OF PITTSBURGH  
Coal at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,  
Delivered on the cars in quantities to suit pur-  
chasers. All orders promptly attended to. Office  
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Ky. CHAS. MILLER & CO.

Ang. 18-1m-42.

Kentucky River Coal.

WE HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a  
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogony,  
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest  
market price. All orders will be promptly filled  
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying  
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,  
Feb. 21st.

S. BLACK.

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No. 55 West Fourth Street,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Oct. 17, 1865—3m.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is de-  
sired, attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.

March 16, 1865—17.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has



## Symptoms of Returning Harmony.

Recent developments confirm us more and more in the conviction that, the one great root of bitterness having been deracinated, the remaining questions at issue between parties in this country are such as time and frank discussion will peaceably settle. The extreme radicals, who have been assailing with their usual asperity the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, are now divided among themselves, and some of the most influential of them have manfully come out in vindication of the honesty of his intentions and the wisdom of his course.

One of these witnesses, Major George L. Stearns, of Boston, is a gentleman of wealth, who has been long identified with the extreme anti-slavery agitators, and who represents the most advanced wing of that party. Having become personally acquainted with Mr. Johnson at Nashville, he availed himself recently of the fact to call on the President at Washington, and was admitted to a frank and unrestricted conversation, which, by the President's permission, he has reported. With this conversation Major Stearns expresses himself satisfied. He believes that President Johnson is actuated by the purest motives, and that he desires to do entire justice both towards the whites and the blacks at the South. In reference to neither, however, does he mean to be precipitated in his action.

We have a still more important witness as to the President's policy in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who, from his pulpit, on Sunday evening, 22d ult., declared that "we have never had a man in the Presidential chair who has proven himself more wise in the solution of questions brought to him than President Johnson." Mr. Beecher expressed himself as follows, in language, the moderation and sagacity of which are equally to be commended:—

"In regard to the President, our President, the country's President, I think he believes that all measures for the relief of the blacks must have the cordial support and countenance of the South. We cannot aid them; they are at arm's length, and it is not wise for the central Government to attempt to regulate their affairs. The laws and interests of the Government and of ourselves will prove of no avail if they are hostile and unpleasant to the white men of the South. Faith and obligations won't help us a matter, if President Johnson is waiting for the adoption of these plans by the people of the South, he is acting with characteristic prudence and sagacity."

For these words Mr. Beecher will be severely assailed by those who recently regarded him as their leading man; but his courage is all the more to be admired. While his late associates are whining and lamenting, and predicting all manner of evils to the Republic, he takes a healthful view of the situation, believes in the sincerity of the people of the South in accepting the extinction of slavery as a finality, and has faith in that sense of justice which, now that an unrighteous institution is overthrown, will lead all good men to do what they can to elevate all classes of the community; well aware that any legislation that would withhold from any one class the means of culture, enlightenment, and advancement, according to their ability, would be unchristian, cowardly and impolitic.

Still another witness in the person of Mr. Seward has come forward to assure the people that they may trust the President in the initiation of those important measures tending to the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion.

These signs of the times are important, as showing that sincere men of all parties—Democrats as well as Republicans—discern in the wary and tentative policy of President Johnson a spirit that looks singly to the stability and welfare of the Republic. The South may take heart and see the way open to a cordial and permanent re-union, when they recognize that men who held extreme views in regard to slavery, now that it is abolished, have no other wish than to find out in all honesty and candor, what policy is best fitted to satisfy the honor, and to promote the prosperity and well being of all the inhabitants of the South. Let but this conviction reach the hearts and reasons of the Southern people, (and we believe that such utterances as Mr. Beecher has put forth will do much to accelerate this desirable end,) and we shall see all animosities dissipated like hoar frost before an April sun, and a new era of fraternity and patriotic confidence inaugurated.

Already at the North we have the evidence that the important testimonials to which we have referred, are doing much to remove all distrust in reference to the policy and intentions of President Johnson. Even the radicals—such of them at least as are not mere politicians—are now disposed to do justice to his sagacity, his moderation, and his desire to deal fairly, not only by men of his own race and color, but by all God's intelligent creatures.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.—The English in India, says an Exchange, are making a good thing, commercially and financially, in many ways. They are a model for less experienced people and governments. For example: The good Christians in Bermbingham manufacture for India quantities of bronze gods and goddesses, and articles for the temples, which pay a good profit. The more conscientious manufacturers give ten per cent. of their profits to the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Then the English Government in India raises a handsome revenue by taxes on heathen temples and worship. Has Congress ever seriously thought of the revenue that might be made by taxing extra wives in

Utah? The last stroke of British genius was that of the railway managers in India, organizing cheap excursion trains to take the Hindoos to the great Buddhist festivals. They take a pious heathen over a thousand miles and back for six dollars. Think of a Hindoo buying a return excursion ticket to a festival of Juggernaut! All that get crushed under the car of that famous idol make a clear gain to the company, besides being safe from the risk of collision on the return trip. The Church Congress, just held at Norwich, did not have this matter up for discussion.

SENSIBLE FASHION.—A new fashion has just been inaugurated among the ladies, and it is one of the few late introductions in dress that is to be admired—the fashion of reasonable short skirts. The filthy trailing skirts that did away with the vocation of street-sweepers and scavengers are being laid aside, and neat, clean, short ones are taking their place. The ladies who have the advance in this revolution of fashion among us are entitled to admiration and credit for their good sense and taste.

A SURPRISED FATHER.—A fine-looking man, of noble physique, and clad in overcoat, gloves and stout boots was walking on the other day with his little three-year old daughter, a pale-faced child, with bare neck and arms, and morocco slippers. A neighbor, meeting them, began to ask, with great apparent concern, after the father's health, adding:

"But I'm glad your little one does not inherit your feeble constitution."

"Feeble constitution!" exclaimed the astonished parent. "Why, I was never sick a day in my life, while, as to my daughter, we fear she has her mother's consumptive tendencies."

"Indeed!" replied his friend, with a sly twinkle of the eye. "You take extra care to protect yourself from the cold, while she goes bare-necked and in paste-board shoes. I inferred that it was you that inherited the mother's consumptive tendencies, and not she."

## The Confederate Bondholders in England.

The Richmond Republic thus alludes to the recent denials of prominent parties in England, of their sympathizing with the rebellion:

The publication of the list of American bondholders received in England created some excitement there. Quite a number of the distinguished persons implicated in that transaction wash their hands of it with virtuous indignation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a laconic epistle to the editor of the Star, requests the removal of his name from that ill-starred association. Another honorable and gallant gentleman, Evelyn Ashley, writes to the Times, that at no time had he any share or interest in the Confederate loan. Laird, the great Father of Lams, denies that he ever had anything, in any way, to do with that money, and Ridout, of the Morning Post, winds up not only by an exonerating of himself, but declares that if the rest of the list be like that which refers to him, there is no dependence to be placed upon it.

After these emphatic contradictions, we should like to see the man who will venture again to connect the name of either of the above celebrities with the Confederate loan, or with any transaction of a Confederate character. It is a remarkable fact connected with the late Confederacy, that no one was prominently connected with it on either side of the Atlantic. The common idea that it has a great many friends in England is now known to be unfounded. It may well be questioned whether Mr. Gladstone ever said that "Mr. Davis had created a nation," and whether Laird ever built a ram for the Confederacy. As Mr. "Arp," of Rome, Ga., would observe, "we are all of us trying to show that none of us was there," and with flattering success. In the meantime, Uncle Sam, shrewd old soul, but good-natured, believes as much as he pleases, and is happy to be assured that nobody threw that Confederate brick, so called, against his door. It threw itself; it was a meteoric stone; came, possibly, out of Atna or Vesuvius, or from the moon in the moon. This time he is willing to pass it over, and account for it on any of the unknown laws of nature; but the Chancellors of Exchequers, the Confederate rams, and other financial and pugnacious persons, will find a repetition of their little nocturnal frolic followed by more serious consequences than a headache next morning.

## Belgian Protest Against the Invasion of Mexico.

A most influential Belgian party, the so-called Flemish league of Antwerp, composed of the most enlightened champions of liberty and progress, addressed in July last a manifesto to President Juarez protesting against King Leopold's complicity with the enlistment of Belgian troops for his son-in-law, Maximilian, and solemnly declaring that the people of Belgium look upon this proceeding with abhorrence, and that all their sympathies are on the side of the president of the American republic. It is also declared in this document, that the young men of Belgium are enticed to enlist, on the false pretext that they will only have to serve as a private body-guard for the so-called Empress Charlotte, the daughter of their sovereign.

The Mexican minister of foreign affairs, Senor Lerdo de Tejada, addressed on the 23d of September last an official dispatch to Mr. Coremans, the president of the Antwerp league, conveying the sense of gratification felt by the chief magistrate and people of Mexico at this flattering mark of sympathy. The manifesto and dispatch are published in the official gazette of the Mexican republic of September 28. While this protest of the Belgian people gives fair hopes of a change of policy after the death of King Leopold and the advent to power of the Duke of Brabant, Louis Napoleon takes pleasure in exasperating the liberal Belgians by appointing to the rank of officer of the French legion of honor, Lieutenant Colonel Baron Van der Stappen, an extreme ultramontane and commander of the Belgian legion of Maximilian.—Chicago Republican.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency. It does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

## Loyalty in Alabama.

A correspondent of the New York Times, in a letter on affairs in Alabama, writes from Montgomery as follows:—

I will commence by telling you who are the most inclined to do right—they are the officers and soldiers who have fought in the armies of the late Confederate States. Two-thirds of them not only confess themselves whipped, but gracefully acknowledge that they have been fairly dealt with, and are prepared to do anything honorable in return for the magnanimity displayed by the President of the United States and the majority of the Northern people, citizens and soldiers. They all talk alike—Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Captains and privates—all acknowledge that they have been whipped, and whipped fairly, and are to a man in favor of peace and an obliteration of the past. This is laudable, for

"Peace hath her victories,  
No less renowned than war."

I wish it to be distinctly understood

"I will a round, unvarnished tale deliver,"

or, in other words, that I shall confine myself strictly to the truth. I have been in the State a month, made the acquaintance of nearly all of the delegates at the late convention, and since then have visited different parts of the State. In seeking information, I have not been wading around in babbling brooks, but I have plunged into the current; I have been amongst the strong and well-meaning men of the State, and I have observed keenly their actions, and listened attentively to their conversations and deliberations, and have not allowed myself to be led astray by the reticence of pulpit orators, or by the non-committal paragraphs of half-starved editors, or by the whimperings of imbecile old men, or the pleasurings of silly young ladies.

I repeat it, then, the most loyal people, as a body, in this State, are the returned officers and soldiers. They talk the fairest, and are the most reliable and upright. The say: "We fought bravely, and as long as there were hopes of success. We were whipped, and we accepted, like soldiers, as we were, the terms of surrender, which were magnanimous, and we are bound to act in good faith—we will act in good faith; we will support the President and uphold the honor of the old flag, and again be good citizens of the United States." This is exactly the tenor of the sentiment of those who have participated in

"Battles magnificently-stern array."

## "Warmest Sympathy."

In his letter to Mr. Adams, Lord Russell says, that "the efforts by which the United States Government and Congress have shaken off slavery have the warmest sympathy of the people of these kingdoms." Let us do the working classes of England the justice to admit, that so far as they are concerned, his Lordship's assertion undoubtedly holds good. But this generation of Americans can never forget that the ruling classes of England were bitterly and persistently opposed to the triumph of our Government in its dealings with the rebellion.

The London Times, the merriment index of the temper of the classes whose votes make Cabinets and Parliaments in England, cordially admitted, two years since, that its hostility to this Republic was "based on its growing power." In commenting on some remarks friendly to our country by Mr. Milner Gibson, a member of Parliament, the Times remarked: "Mr. Gibson cannot surely demand from us that we should absolutely wish the United States to retain their integrity, or now recover it, so as to make a vast political unity of the kind Mr. Bright describes? That would be to wish our own abasement and our own destruction."

And in another place the same Times, after chuckling over its old sneer of the "dis-United States," remarked, "While the Republic was overtopping and overshadowing us—while it stretched its limbs and raised its tones to the scale of a giant it was impossible but that our sympathy should be weakened." These are frank confessions of the animus that influenced the aristocracy of England in its course toward this Government, and in the secret countenance it lent to the Anglo-rebel cruisers. Mr. Roebuck and several influential members of the nobility gave utterance to precisely the same reasons for their hostility. Lord Russell, more prudent, confined himself to predictions of our failure and stigmatized ours as a war for the acquisition of territory.

But this was said in our day of weakness and peril. Then the wishes of these leading Englishmen became their convictions, and they not only hoped but believed that we should ingloriously fail in our efforts to save the life of this nation. But now the Union being re-established and that "overtopping and overshadowing" growth, of which the Times complained, having free way, with old incumbrances removed, and there being no power on earth strong enough to interpose let or hindrance to that growth, it suits the purposes of Lord Russell and his friends to protest that we have their "warmest sympathy." Not Pecksniff himself ever uttered a cooler sentiment. We will not be so undiplomatic as to charge upon his Lordship a falsehood, but we may be permitted to remark, in the language of the poet, that to him "Truth is strange—stranger than fiction."

Mr. Adams well replies in the following words to his Lordship's new born protestations of sympathy:—"In the midst of the gravest of our difficulties I cannot forget that even your Lordship was pleased, 'in an official published despatch, to visit 'with the severity of your but too weighty 'censure the greatest political measure of the late lamented President, that which, in fact, 'opened the only practical way to the final 'attainment of the glorious end.'—Balt. Commercial.

## Savannah under Civil Authority Again.

New York, November 6.—The Savannah Herald, of the 1st, has the following proclamation:

Whereas, the military authorities of the United States have this day relinquished their authority to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah, except as regards certain alterations of the new status of the negro, I hereby issue this my proclamation declaring the city of Savannah to be again under civil authority, and notifying the citizens of Savannah that all the ordinances of the city are hereby revived except so far as they conflict with the new status of the negro, and the fines and penalties of law will be inflicted on all those who shall violate such ordinances or any parts thereof, and I exhort all good citizens to earnestly cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining law and order in our city.

R. D. ARNOLD,  
Mayor of Savannah.

## European Free Trade.

The following fact or two, from indisputable sources, such as we can wholly vouch for, furnish a striking commentary upon the sincerity of that advice so frequently thrust upon this country by England and France, to adopt a free trade policy.

The London Times printing office uses two large presses of the "Hoe" patent. When they found it necessary to introduce them, however, unwilling to have a machine made in the United States, they arranged with R. Hoe & Co. to be furnished with complete drawings of every part, and the work was done in England.

It turned out, however, as might have been expected, that Hoe & Co. finally, after a year's effort by the English maker, had to send a man to London, who spent six months in perfecting the machines, and teaching The Times people how to work them. Other English, Irish and Scotch newspaper establishments took warning by this experience, and there are probably forty of these machines, made in New York, in operation in that kingdom.

France permits but one machine of a kind to enter her ports for use. When, therefore, the newspapers of France found they must have Hoe's machines, one press was sent to Paris, and accompanying it, minute drawings of every bolt, nut and larger part, were passed through the custom house. A number of presses are now in France, made from these drawings.

On the occasion of the last prize shooting fair, held in Switzerland, several members of the American rifle club went through France on their way to the ground of contest. Pittsburgh was represented there, as well as New York and other places. Now, these gentlemen, bearing arms made in the United States, had their rifles taken to pieces by French custom house officers, and drawings were made of each particular part before being allowed to proceed.

Are these facts not powerful in defense of our theory of protecting home interests, when we find old free trade nations ignoring in practice their professed policy of "free trade all over the world?"—Pittsburgh Commercial.

## New and Formidable Fleet of War Vessels.

The termination of the rebellion found our Government in the preparation of a large fleet of new and improved naval vessels to meet any exigency—whether by foreign interference in our national affairs or otherwise—that might arise. Among them were seventeen first-class sloops of war, which will combine great speed and more than the usual invulnerability of wooden vessels. The building of so formidable a fleet of this class of vessels in preference to iron clads was forced upon the Navy Department, based upon the opinions of skilled naval and nautical men, who unanimously declared that the former class (iron clads) could not be made serviceable for cruisers. The fleet above described and named below are all contracted for, several are launched and the remainder are on the stocks. Those that have been launched thus far are remarkable for their fine lines and clean models, and they bear every characteristic of fast sailers. The following is the list of the new fleet:

Twenty gun Screw Sloops.	Eight gun Screw Sloops.
Antietam.....2,200	Arcturion.....2,200
Guerrilla.....2,200	Keokuk.....2,200
Illinois.....2,200	Moshola.....2,200
Jura.....2,200	Tahgahata.....2,200
Kewauya.....2,200	Wanaloa.....2,200
Manitou.....2,200	Watauga.....2,200
Minnesota.....2,200	Williamette.....2,200
Ontario.....2,200	Wampanoag.....2,200
Piscataqua.....2,200	

## How to Make Good Citizens of the Freedmen.

Forty years ago, the late Lord Muncanley said:

"There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it."

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned how to swim! If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

## Authors of the Apostles' Creed.

The precise origin of this simplest and most ancient of all the creeds is involved in some uncertainty, and has long been a matter of dispute among learned theologians. It is at least certain that its universal use in the Church may be traced back, if not to the Apostolic age itself, yet to that immediately succeeding, and there is a very old tradition that each of the twelve articles of the creed was composed by an Apostolic author. It is said that the Twelve assembled in council before dispersing themselves to preach the gospel throughout the world, to frame the symbol or watchword of the Christian Church; and it will be interesting to many of our readers to know the Apostle to whom each article is ascribed. The tradition is as follows:

St. Peter—"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth."

St. Andrew—"And in Jesus Christ, His only Son our Lord."

St. James the Great—"Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary."

St. John—"Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried."

St. Thomas—"He descended into hell,"

[or, "He went into the place of departed spirits," which are considered as words of the same meaning], "the third day he arose from the dead."

St. James the Less—"He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty."

St. Philip—"From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead."

St. Bartholomew—"I believe in the Holy Ghost."

St. Matthew—"The Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints;"

St. Simon—"The Forgiveness of Sins;"

St. Judas Thaddæus—"The resurrection of the Body;"

St. Matthias—"And the Life everlasting. Amen."

The most delicate method of giving a lady a key to your feelings is to send her a lock of your hair.

## Statement of the Condition

OF THE

## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

On the 5th day of July, A. D. 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

## NAME AND LOCATION.

First. The name of the Company is "THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA," and is located No. 232, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

## CAPITAL.

Second. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$500,000  
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is 500,000

## ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand \$102,111 70  
Real Estate unincumbered 22,000 00  
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying "A" 425,300 00  
Debts due the Company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying "B" 35,000 00  
Debts due the Company for premiums 245,828 57

The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying "C" and how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:

1 U. S. Gov't Loan.....\$325,000 \$325,000 00  
2 Phila City Loan.....150,000 139,000 00  
3 Penn. State Loan.....120,000 108,200 00  
4 Cincinnati City Bonds.....14,000 12,000 00  
5 Wisconsin State Bonds.....5,000 4,000 00  
6 Lehigh Coal & Rail Co. m'g loans.....25,000 23,500 00  
7 Del. & Rar. Co. & C. & A. R. R. Trans. Co. & Del. Canal.....31,000 30,000 00  
8 Ches. & Del. Canal Co. m'g loan.....37,000 33,300 00  
9 N. Penn. R. R. Cos. Bonds—scrip 4th m'g loan.....43,399 36,779 80  
10 Penn. R. R. Cos. Bonds.....20,000 20,500 00  
11 Schuyl. Navy Co. Bonds.....20,000 15,400 00  
12 Del. Div. Canal Cos. loan.....15,000 13,800 00  
13 Del. R. R. Cos. m'g loan.....10,000 9,000 00  
14 Union Canal Cos. Bonds.....5,000 1,000 00  
15 25 shares Phil. Geo. & N. R. R. Co. Bonds.....11,500 50

16 235 shares Phil. W. & R. N. R. Co. Bonds.....14,340 00  
17 100 shares Phil. P. & N. 200 shares Lehigh Coal & Navy Can. Bonds.....11,000 00  
18 63 shares Geo. & Heckman L. Co. Bonds.....1,925 00  
19 35 shares Ches. & Del. Canal Co. Bonds.....1,925 00  
20 51 shares Schuyl. Navy Co.—preferred 1852.....1,652 00  
21 53 shares Schuyl. Navy Co.—common.....1,160 00  
22 100 shares N. Penn. R. R. Co. Bonds.....2,500 00  
23 5 shares Ocean S'm Navy Co. Bonds.....300 00  
24 35 shares Union Trust Ins. Co. Bonds.....850 00  
25 39 shares Phoenix Trust Ins. Co. Bonds.....292 50

Total.....\$943,506 80

All other securities.....43,094 47

Total assets of the Company.....1,710,841 54

## LIABILITIES.

Fourth. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due to Banks and other creditors.....

Losses adjusted and due.....

Losses unadjusted and due.....

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....\$82,700 00

All other claims against the Company.....2,500 00

Total Liabilities.....\$85,200 00

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

..... President, and  
..... Secretary of the PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President,  
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me, a Notary Public in and for said County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania this 8th day of July, 1865.

SAM'L L. CLEMENT, Notary Public.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

I, S. R. Brownell, do hereby certify, that Sam'l L. Clement, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was on the date thereof a Notary Public, in and for the State of Pennsylvania and residing in the city of Philadelphia, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Sam'l L. Clement, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, this 8th day of July, 1865.

S. R. BROWNELL,  
Recorder of Deeds per M. Myer.

## AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 26, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

By JAS. M. WITHER, Jr., Auditor

No. 459.]

## AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 26, 1864.

This is to certify, that JOSEPH B. LEWIS, as Agent of the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Frankfort, Kentucky county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an ac-

tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said JOSEPH B. LEWIS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand this day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

By JAS. M. WITHER, Jr., Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by J. B. LEWIS, Agent.

Oct. 31, 1865-2tw.

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

## TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.

## ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:05 P. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....NOVEMBER 10, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

## Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that ensanguined our fields with the blood of Brothers, and pierced the bosom of our Homes with the anguish of grief, is overpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—"hath spread her balmy wings" o'er all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the Citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly. "Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov'r.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Sec. of State.

## National Thanksgiving.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and, whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our grainaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and, whereas, righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confessions of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

## Review of News.

The elections of Tuesday last in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Maryland, have resulted in a complete Union victory. In New Jersey Ward's (Union) majority will probably reach 2,500, a gain of nearly 10,000 over last year. In the next Legislature the Union majority in the Senate will be one; in the Lower House, sixteen.

In New York the Republican majority will range from 20,000 to 30,000. General Barlow who entered the Federal Army a private, is chosen Secretary of State, over Gen. Slocum.

The majority against the Democracy of Illinois will reach from 10,000 to 15,000.

A dispatch to the President from Gov. Johnson announces that the Georgia Convention has repudiated the rebel war debt by a vote of 129 to 117.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that the postal revenue in the loyal states for the past year was greater than in all the states previous to the war.

President Johnson has approved of the death sentence passed upon Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper. He will be accordingly hung to-day in the Old Capital prison yard. Wirz has had a fair and full trial; the charges made against him were sustained; and his fate is richly deserved.

Major Gee, the keeper of the rebel pen at Salisbury, N. C., has been arrested and taken to Washington. He is confined at the Old Capital.

Ex-Governor Manning has been elected United States Senator by the South Carolina Legislature as the colleague of Governor Perry.

The Provisional Governor of Georgia has transmitted documents to the State Convention advising the State to claim the cotton which was taken by Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Longstreet declares that the sole cause of the failure of the late rebellion was the incapacity of Jeff Davis; and that, but for Davis' advice, Washington would have been taken by the rebels and made a base for offensive operations.

The city government of Savannah has been turned over by the military authorities to the municipal officials.

The mortality in the United States Hospitals during the late war was only nine per cent. In the Crimean war it was fifty per cent.

A petition to Sec. Seward is circulating in Boston, asking him not to press our claims against the British Government for the damage done by the Anglo-rebel privateers, for the reason that when England becomes engaged in a war we can, by furnishing privateers to her adversary, do her far greater injury than she has done to us.

About nine-tenths of the Veteran Reserve Corps will be mustered out, under the late order permitting officers and men to choose between remaining in the service and leaving it.

The deficiency in the Wheat crop this year has been estimated at 26,000,000 bushels. The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for October says that the decrease under last year's crop will be but 12,000,000 bushels.

## The Late Elections.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." The Union army has had another victory—at the ballot-box this time. They have proved themselves equally successful with the ballot and the bullet. As a few months ago, so now again they have blighted many hopes, destroyed many bright prospects, and squelched a good deal of treason. The Democracy has been very roughly dealt with by the Union party—in fact are thoroughly and deservedly whipped. Whipped is the right word, for their defeat has all the humiliation and shame of a sound drubbing. In the defeat of Lee and Johnston there was no humiliation. They, with their armies, stood up face to face with the Federal army, like men; but the Democracy have conducted the late canvass without even a show of dignity or manliness. Their one principle and their one effort has been to get office, and they have failed. Vain has been their forsaking of their old tenets; vain has been their eating of their own words; vain their contemptible lawning upon the soldiers at home, upon whom in the field they exhausted the whole vocabulary of slang and abuse; vain their nominations of Republicans as their candidates for office; and vain their landations of President Johnson for his carrying out the measures inaugurated by the lamented Lincoln, whom when living they could not sufficiently abuse and malign because of these very measures. The people of these States where the elections have lately been held, have seen through all their subterfuges and shams, and have gloriously rebuked them—the Artful Dodger has been foiled—the whitened sepulchre has not hidden the corruption within.

In Massachusetts, the Union party has triumphed by the election of Hon. A. H. Bullock as Governor—his majority over the Democratic candidate being three to one. The House will be as largely Union as last year, while only one Democratic senator is elected. In Illinois there are large Union gains, the Union majority probably reaching fifteen thousand. Minnesota and Wisconsin have both gone the same good way. In St. Louis the county election has resulted in the triumph of the Constitution party by a large majority. Now we come to New Jersey—the State of Camden and Ambloy. She has kicked out of the traces at last. She has awakened from her kip Van Winkleism. Kilpatrick, with his brave cohort, has made another of his glorious and successful raids, and has utterly routed the enemy, completely demolishing the Camden and Ambloy-Democratic-treason-serving influence. Ward, the soldiers friend and Union candidate, has been elected by a majority of several thousand, and the new Legislature will be Union. So ends New Jersey slavery; so the Constitutional Amendment gains the vote of another State. Lastly, the Empire State rolls up another victory for the Union cause. The Democracy of that State stole the livery of Republicanism to serve their party in, but it availed them nothing. Even in New York city the Union party has made a gain of over ten thousand votes. General Barlow is triumphantly elected Secretary of State.

Thus the Democracy is again routed—the Union party has triumphed. Every means was used by the Democratic party to gain votes, to regain power—it crawled in the very dust to fawn upon the people. But all availed it nothing. Its scepter has departed for ever. This fact, and especially the reason of it, assures us of the loyalty of the masses. The taint of treason is upon the Democratic garments, her sympathies and good wishes have been with the rebellion from the first; she has denounced every effort for its suppression; she has been untainted and most malignant in her abuse of the soldiers of the Union; in every possible way she has impeded the Union cause. Hence her defeat again, and hence the Union rejoicing over that defeat. We hope that party is now laid at rest forever.

## A few words about the Cholera.

A good deal of excitement has been raised by the report of the raging of the cholera on board the steamer Atlantic in quarantine in the New York harbor. There were several cases reported to have occurred among the steerage passengers. On examination, however, the report seems to have been greatly exaggerated. The deaths on the voyage of twenty-four days only amounted to an average of about one a day, though there were some five hundred emigrants on board. The number of deaths on an emigrant vessel during such a voyage generally far exceeds that average. The fact of the disease being cholera is also strongly disputed, and a committee of physicians has been appointed to visit the steamer and make a thorough investigation as to the nature of the disease in question. In the meantime, every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread.

There have been as yet no cases of cholera in New York city. There is no question, however, but that it will appear there and, in all probability, very shortly. Some have thought winter would be a protection against its ravages, but the loushous disease has raged at St. Petersburg in the depth of winter. After reaching New York it will not be slow in making the tour of the Union. Every city, town and hamlet may expect a visit, and it travels to kill—of that there is no doubt. But like all other destroyers its intentions may be baffled and its ravages resisted. So all should make preparations to meet it bravely and successfully.

First: Arm yourselves with a good conscience, one void of offence towards God and towards man.

Second: Take care of your physical self; be careful to have a sound and healthy body.

Third: In that sound body keep a sound mind. *Mens sana in corpore sano* and cholera don't agree.

Fourth: Don't be afraid. If fear comes skulking around you, snub her incontinently. The silly thing laughs in her sleeve when cholera is abroad, for then is her day of triumph—she slays her hundreds where cholera does its tens.

Fifth: While not fearing, yet be watchful. Cholera generally sends out its scouts to feel the condition of the man. They can be easily caught and tripped up, and if so cholera passes on. At the first premonition of its approach take the proper remedies and keep quiet.

Sixth: If the cholera seizes you keep up courage and be cheerful. Oppose your will to its power. The Abbe's struggle and victory over the cholera, in the Wandering Jew, is no fiction. Its hold can be shaken off.

Above all and with all, trust in Providence. The pestilence is in His hand; when He speaks its sword is sheathed and its power is gone. He cares for those who trust in him and prepares them for his will.

In a word, the cholera is on his march! So pray, watch, be careful, take courage, and trust yourselves with God.

## To Pension Claimants.

We have received from Col. C. D. Penae-baker, agent of the State of Kentucky in Washington, terms of blanks for widows, mother's and invalid's pensions, with instructions as to who are entitled to receive pensions and what steps must be taken to insure the payment of their claims. Under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862, pensions are granted to Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty; to Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service, as above; to Children, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's re-marriage; to Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support; and to Sisters, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the three last preceding classes.

Of course full proof is required of all claimants of pensions as to the validity of their claims. Proof of service, disability, or death, of the dependance of the mother or sister upon the deceased son or brother for support, must in all cases be furnished.

Claims for pensions can be presented free of cost. Kentucky has an agency at Washington established for the purpose of protecting the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers who belonged to Kentucky regiments, from cost in the prosecution of their claims against the United States. Proper blanks and all information necessary in establishing claims are furnished free of charge. Col. Pennebaker, the State agent, urges all concerned to make application to him—it will be a great saving of both time and money to the applicants. He instructs that in all enquiries concerning cases now pending for arrears of pay and bounty and pension, the name of the deceased or discharged soldier, his company, regiment, and date of death or discharge, and the time of filing the papers, must be given, to enable him to find the case. It must also be stated in all cases, who claims—whether it is a widow, children, mother, father, or brothers and sisters. The Agent has the necessary Pension Blanks on hand for gratuitous distribution. All applications to him will be promptly attended to, and claims justly settled.

## THANKSGIVING.

The Proclamation of the Governor in our paper to-day will be read with much interest. His Excellency calls upon the people of Kentucky to unite in observing the day of National Thanksgiving set apart for that purpose by the President of the United States. The call to Thanksgiving is beautifully and appropriately urged by the Governor, and we feel assured all will heartily respond to it. Rejoicing at the cessation of cruel war, the return of peace, the preservation of the Union, the restoration of the Government, and the crowning of the year with the goodness of God, our joy should raise its voice in thanks to Him from whom all this goodness has flowed, at whose kind hand all these blessings have been received. He has been merciful unto our nation and blessed us; now let all the people rejoice, praise Him and give thanks. So shall we be at peace for ever.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—Business in cotton at all the shipping ports continues quite vigorous. At New York the receipts thus far in the current week have averaged 1,522 bales a day, making 119,016 bales since October 1, against exports of 52,254 bales in the same time, leaving an estimated stock on hand, and on shipboard not cleared, of 155,000 bales.

Thus far in the current cotton year, beginning with September 1, the receipts at all the shipping ports reach 300,000 bales, (including 230,000 bales at New York.) against exports of 137,000 bales, including 128,000 bales to Great Britain, 7,000 bales to France, and 2,000 bales to other foreign ports. The estimated stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, at the shipping ports, at latest dates, was 336,000 bales.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.—The change of running time of the trains on the Kentucky Central railroad went into effect on Monday last. Under the new arrangement the morning passenger train leaves Lexington at 5:30, and the afternoon train at 1:15. The morning passenger train leaves Covington at 6 o'clock, and the afternoon train at 1:30. The morning train from Lexington will arrive in Covington at 11 o'clock A. M., and the afternoon train at 6:30 P. M.

RAVEL COMBINATION TROUPE.—The attention of our citizens is called to the announcement of this Troupe in our advertising columns to-day. This combination of artists comes among us highly praised by the Press generally; they seem to have given unqualified satisfaction wherever they have performed. We can assure our readers that a rich treat is in store for them. The Programme is varied and highly entertaining. Remember the evenings—Monday and Tuesday next, at the Capitol Hotel Ball Room.

DEATH OF MR. W. B. NOLD.—We learn from the Louisville Democrat that on Monday evening Mr. W. B. Nold, the well known teacher, was on his way home, when he was attacked with a fit of apoplexy and carried to his residence, where he expired Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was a learned gentleman, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his departure. Mr. Nold formerly taught school in Frankfort, and has resided in Louisville for some years.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—Whatever helps people to understand and appreciate other people's difficulties, has its use, and as something of that sort, it is worth relating that a publishing-house in Glasgow, Scotland, once undertook to publish a work that should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. After having been sent by six experienced proof-readers, it was posted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of £50 offered to any one who should detect an error. Each page remained two weeks in that place, and yet, when the work was issued, several errors were discovered, one of which was in the first line of the first page.

TAX ON CIGARS AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—A strong movement is being made in New York and elsewhere to procure a modification of so much of the Internal Revenue laws as relate to cigars and manufactured tobacco. The favorite proposition is to levy the tax on the leaf tobacco, while in the hands of the grower or factor. This is the easiest and most certain method of collecting the tax on this article. It will tend to make the burden more uniform, and prevent a great deal of tobacco from escaping any tax, as it now does, through frauds by unprincipled parties. The present condition of the law is very loose and clumsy, and in some cases almost impossible to execute in any satisfactory way. We presume that the Commission appointed by the Treasury Department, and now in session in Washington, will take this matter in hand.

THE most brutal and envenomed piece of copperheadism which we have heard of since the surrender of Lee, comes to us, says an exchange, from St. Louis, some of whose City Council have just returned home from a visit to New York city. A St. Louis correspondent says "Mayor Gunther gave some of them mortal offence by a little scotch remark he let drop in the Governor's room wherein he proposed to burn all the flags of New York regiments carried during the war, because he wanted every trace of the war removed from sight." To carry out his policy, the Mayor and his Democratic brethren will be obliged to burn not only our glorious flags, but the glorious men who bore them. Would he burn every brave man who is maimed or scarred?

SECESSION ANNULLED IN FLORIDA.  
The following is the ordinance annulling the ordinance of secession, as it passed the Convention of the State of Florida, on the 18th of October. Pending its passage, an effort was made to modify the phraseology, by substituting the words "null and void from the beginning," for "annulled," but the motion was defeated, yeas 9, nays 35. It passed in the following shape, by a unanimous vote:

"WHEREAS, The people of the State of Florida are desirous in good faith to restore the State to her former peaceful relations with the United States; therefore,

"Be it ordained, by the people of Florida in Convention assembled, That the ordinance adopted by the Convention of the people on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1861, known as the Secession Ordinance, be and the same is hereby annulled."

The question of admitting negro testimony in the Courts is being sharply discussed throughout the State. There is a strong opposition developed.

## Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Precinct Lodge, No. 213, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Precinct, Orsley Co., September 16th, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS; It has pleased a Divine Providence to call from our midst our friend and Brother, John W. Hunter, and, whereas we would offer this tribute of respect to his memory. Be it:

Resolved, That by his loss the community has lost an upright and good citizen and the craft a zealous, devoted, and esteemed Mason.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Lodge with which our beloved Brother was connected, deeply deplore his loss and whatever his faults may have been, cast a veil over them and commend his virtues, which were many, as an example to be imitated by all the members of our institution.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family in their afflictions we would tender our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; also to the Frankfort Commonwealth and Louisville Journal for publication.

DAVID PRICE,  
JAMES F. BLOUNT,  
CHAS. D. TYLER,  
Committee.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Faulds, No 70 Main St., Louisville, Ky., for two new pieces of music; "The Celebrated and beautiful song by the late Gen. Lytle, 'I am dying,' Egypt, dying," and the "Forest Rose March," No 3 of the "Wayside Flowers," a collection of beautiful Waltzes, Polkas, Mazurkas, &c., composed and arranged for the Piano by C. Kinkel. They are published by Mr. Faulds.

## MARRIED

In Ascension Church, on the morning of the 7th, by the Rev. John N. Nerton, ROBERT B. TAYLOR, to MARY A. CORTON.

In Franklin County, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 8th, JOSEPH GORRITT, Jr., of Woodford Co., to SALLIE W. DOUGHERTY. Lentonworth City papers please copy.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to embark in the newspaper business, can hear of a first rate chance by inquiring at this office. Oct. 27—31.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. H. DUNCAN, of Shelby county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at its next session. Nov. 3. t. c.

## RAVEL COMBINATION TROUPE. CAPITAL HOTEL BALL ROOM.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.  
MONDAY AND TUESDAY Eve. Nov., 12, and 14

This unrivaled combination consists of the following talented performers:

MLE MARIETTA RAVEL,  
Neice of the celebrated Ravel—the most wonderful Tight Rope performer in the world.

MR. W. CONNELLY,  
The accomplished young Actor from the New York Theatres.

MISS ELIZA LOGAN BURT,  
Whose performances have been witnessed by thousands with wonder and delight.

MRS. AGNES V. BURT,  
From the New York Theatres.

The Beautiful  
MISS CLARA BURT.

And

MR. GEORGE BURT,

The popular Comedian and Delineator of Eccentric Characters.

Admission..... 50 cents.  
Reserved Seats..... 75 cents.  
Cards of Admission can be obtained at the Office of the Capital Hotel.  
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1865. 2. t.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that at the February term, 1865, of the Garrard Circuit Court an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said Court against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Absolom Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

Green Slaughter, is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs 180 lbs., black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter, is about 19 years old, round face, 5 feet 6 to 6 inches high and slightly round shouldered and heavy set.

Nov. 10, 1865—aw3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailor of Estill county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 135 lbs., dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, round shouldered, bow legged, scar on one of his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is about 34 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman, age about 23 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, bow legged, rather dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar as long as the palm of the hand on the right thigh, made by a burn.

Nov. 10-1865-3m.

PUBLIC SALE  
OF  
BUILDING LOTS.

ON the 20th day of November instant will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House door, in Frankfort, a number of fine building lots on Mero Street fronting the City Gas works.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. S. & L. E. HARVEY.

Nov. 7. tds.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MRS. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James M. O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, begs to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late husband will be continued under the management of first-class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she hopes still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue. Nov. 3, 1865-1f.

# MEXICO! MEXICO!!

\$30,000,000 LOAN

OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty-year Coupon Bonds in Sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest Payable in GOLD.

\$10,000,000 to be Sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR.

In U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEVENTEEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The Most DESIRABLE INVESTMENT ever offered.

IMMENSE TRACTS OF MINING AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS; SIXTY PER CENT. OF PORT DUES, IMPOSTS, and TAXES, in the States of TAMAULIPAS and SAN LUIS POTOSI; and the PLIGHTED FAITH of the said States and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT are ALL PLEDGED for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

\$30 in U. S. C'y will buy n 7 per cent. Old E'd of \$50  
\$50 " " " " " " " " \$100  
\$100 " " " " " " " " \$200  
\$200 " " " " " " " " \$400  
\$400 " " " " " " " " \$800  
\$800 " " " " " " " " \$1,000  
Let every lover of Republican Institutions buy at least

## ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIS & CO., and J. N. TIFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States. November 3, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

Circular No. 4.

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest materially by employing these Agents, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being in Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay.

The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morrill, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government free of charge.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agent in Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide in their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in



# AGRICULTURAL

## Manufactures and Agriculture.

The intimate dependence of agriculture, for its enlargement and compensation, upon the establishment of manufactures is well put in the following extract from the new official volume of statistics compiled from the last Federal census, by Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the census. Mr. Kennedy says:

"To enter upon any discussion respecting the relative importance of interests which hold such intimate relations, with such indispensable independence reciprocally as agriculture and manufactures, of the one augmenting the prosperity of the other, neither flourishing with the other languishing, would be profitless. To every observer the fact is evident that lands enhance in value in proportion to the capital expended in manufactures, and that negligence and barrenness disappear in proximity to riches and population. The poor acre, with its rocks and tangled thickets, becomes transformed, by the presence of the factory or iron works, into a productive garden of greater value than fourfold its quantity of the most fertile valley distant from the avenues to the market. In truth, farming lands, everywhere, fertile as they may be, would possess but little value were it not for the consumption of their surplus produce either as food to sustain a commercial and manufacturing population, or as raw materials in the arts and manufactures, and other things being equal, it will be found that the prices of lands and the value of their products vary in proportion to the cost of transportation. These prices are not controlled so much, by distance as by the cost of carriage, as we see illustrated in the effects of railroads and other means of conveyance, which deliver at a profit to the producer those articles which, transported by ordinary means, would cost more than the value of the crop in market, and this results from the enhanced worth of products occasioned by increased consumption, and the return freight in articles of manufacture, a process constituting the greater portion of commerce."

The system of agriculture, as pursued at present, with its labor saving machinery, could not more continue without the aid of the mechanic arts, than it would pay with the absorption of its products by manufactures, or than manufactures could thrive independently of the products of agriculture or the consumption of mechanical productions by the farmer, and so inseparably are they identified in interest, that with the spindle at rest, and the anvil ceasing to ring, the plow must inevitably stop in the furrow."

## Preservation of Fruit.

The preservation of fruit is an object of great importance, and to preserve it in as natural a state as possible, is what we all desire, more particularly such fruit as apples, pears, and grapes. The time for gathering fruit depends upon certain conditions, and the manner of gathering them, in a measure, influences their keeping. A fruit room should be dry, cool, and have equality of temperature. Fruit should be gathered during dry weather, care being taken not to bruise it, as the injured part soon rots and spoils the sound fruit that comes in contact with it. Apples gathered during wet weather, or early in the morning should be exposed to the sun to dry on no account wipe them, as this rubs off the bloom, as it is called, which to some fruits acts as a varnish closing the pores and preventing the evaporation of the juice. Avoid laying apples in heaps for any length of time as it causes them to sweat and undergo a slight fermentation; and fruit that is thus treated, if it does not spoil, gets dry and mealy. By observing these directions, apples may be laid in well ventilated boxes and barrels, and kept a long time. Some think grapes keep better when hanging than when laid upon the table—either way the cut end should be closed with wax to prevent exhalation—some hang them by the stalk, others by the point of the bunch, as in this way the grapes are less pressed against each other. I know of some Rogers' Hybrid grapes, No. 15, that were kept until last May in excellent order by being laid upon a shelf, and a certain amateur whose faith in these unrivalled Hybrids had been very weak, was convinced of their superior quality, by testing them at that time.—C. H. Peck in Country Gentleman.

## LIME.

SOIL, TO WHICH LIME CAN BE EMPLOYED WITH ADVANTAGE—All stiff clay soil nearly, and those in districts where the old red sandstone rocks prevail, are much benefited by it. It is of the greatest utility on the clay of the granite and clay-slate. Heavy doses are of extreme utility on new land or that which has been long pastured; as much as 150 to 300 bushels per acre may be applied. Peaty soils are greatly improved by lime. Good as are the effects of lime on heavy land, they are no less striking on light land. Indeed, all soils deficient in this essential element, are rendered more productive by the use of lime.

SOIL NOT BENEFITED BY LIME.—As a general rule, those which contain more than 1 per cent of lime should not have lime applied to them. Such is the opinion of Dr. Veelcker, who gives the following reasons:

TO ASCERTAIN THE SOILS LIKELY OR NOT LIKELY TO BE BENEFITED BY LIME—"Put a small quantity of soil in a tumbler, and pour upon it, first a little water, and then a good deal of spirits of salts, or muriatic acid. If this addition produces a strong effervescence, there is no need of applying lime to the land; if no effervescence is produced, in all probability, liming or marling will be useful. However, this simple test cannot always be depended upon, and it is therefore much safer to have the proportion of lime determined in the soil, which at no great expense can be done by an analytical chemist."

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS.—There is much in breed, in egg-laying qualities. But the most is in good treatment—making the hen at home. A crowded place will not do. Too many hens together is bad. Why? Because it interferes with tranquility. The points of success are; warm, roomy, clean quarters; unmoistened; plenty of food, a variety of feed, varied daily with animal food of some kind, it matters little what; water changed often; crushed bones, either burnt or otherwise; pulverized earth or spent ashes to wallow in; light; and as much cheerfulness as possible. Then select good breeds. The Spanish are among the best layers, and are almost anywhere to be found. But remember the good treatment, or dispense with hens for profit.—Clemens's Rural World.

A FARMER WITHOUT ARMS.—H. W. Beauchamp, Onondaga county, N. Y., sends to The American Agriculturist an interesting account of a farmer he formerly knew, who was born without arms. "Instead of appealing to the charitable for support, he commenced early to help himself. His first property was a hen and chickens, next, a pig, and afterwards a shaggy. He took good care of these, and increased his stock a little at a time, until he became a prosperous farmer. Having no hands, he learned to use his toes, which were longer than common. His legs were also very flexible, and by practice he was enabled to perform most operations with ease. He put on and took off his own clothing, shaved and fed himself, milked his own cows, and took part in most labors of the farm. He was a terror to evil doers whom he could punish with severity. He was powerfully built and possessed of great strength in the head and shoulders. He would butt like a ram, or seize an offending urchin with his teeth, and shake him with bull-dog tenacity. He died at the age of seventy, leaving a large family—having been married three times."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a farmer who manufactures butter and cheese from the milk produced on his farm, is not subject to a license tax, though he manufactures more than \$1,000 worth per year. Such products are legitimately derived from his business as a farmer, and are ordinary farm products.

## Are Newspapers Nuisances?

It is the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, publicly expressed in the Protestant Episcopal Convention, that "a newspaper is a nuisance, and that any diocese would be a model one which did not have any." Bold and uncompromising as this dogma may seem in this age and country of multitudinous publication, so far from being fresh, original, and as we may say, Subbian, it is a veritable antique, with the appropriate ancient and fish-like smell, and has been entertained and proved by many priests, potentates and philosophers, under many circumstances, in many forms, and in many countries. Tastes differ; and there are no doubt some persons residing within hearing of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs's church-going bell who consider him, in the depravity of their hearts, to be a nuisance. We are not sure that some of his associates in the Convention did not entertain the same uncharitable feelings. If we were asked to state candidly our opinion, we should be forced to say that we do not regard the Church in America as supremely blessed in having secured the ministrations and the co-operation of Mr. Stubbs. We mean nothing personal, and nothing unkind; but we should not, we frankly own, consider it a privilege to sit under him, and to listen to his model sermons. And, if he would like to know our reason for this, we may as well say frankly that, with no wish to speak ill of his heart, we have a profound contempt for his head, and for that of every other man, be he Reverend or otherwise, who does not see that, with all their faults and shortcomings—and we acknowledge them to be many—newspapers, in the main, are eminently useful in disseminating intelligence, in stimulating thought, and in shaping correct public opinion. As there are good and bad newspapers, so there are good and bad clergymen; but, though we may have had occasion to censure the latter sometimes for the grossest immorality, we have never gone out of our way to make a wholesale and indiscriminate onslaught upon the whole Church which had the misfortune to number them among its ministers. We have never said that the Diocese of New York, or the Diocese of Philadelphia would be better off without a Bishop. We have never spoken disrespectfully of the Reverend Stubbs, because the Reverend Jones was caught tripping, and was deposed from the priesthood. We never made it the occasion of leading articles against prelates that the Right Reverend Polk put off his lawn sleeves and put on epaulettes, and sword in hand, rode at the head of his marauding regiments. We do not even now advise Stubbs's congregation to dismiss him. Perhaps it would be of small use if we did. A church satisfied with Mr. Stubbs is not at all likely to subscribe for our newspaper, nor for any newspaper whatsoever.

The view of journalism entertained by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs is a good, sound, Old Dominion piece of opinion, which was aired long ago in Congress by Henry A. Wise, who thanked God that there were no newspapers in his diocese—we mean his district. We believe that he rather than else objected to school-houses also, and held the sentiments of Mr. John Cale in regard to reading and writing. Whether he was equally hostile to pulpits, we do not know—but he might have been, unless he were fortunate enough to secure the services of the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, from whose lips nothing dangerous nor disorganizing could possibly fall. This silly affectation of undervaluing public education and its necessary instruments, was a legitimate result of the aristocratic notions engendered by Slavery. It was fashionable among the "upper classes" of the South, and their nice-minded sympathizers at the North, to undervalue popular education, and to assert that it tended to "agrarianism," and infidelity, and public disorders. Whatever served to elevate the masses was hateful in the sight of those who would have doomed the masses to perpetual ignorance—to hopeless bondage and unquestioned enslavement. It was the natural custom of those who hated all freedom, except their own, to denounce freedom of thought and speech as dangerous to order and religion and law. They were men out of their time and place—the victims of unreasonable fear and egotism vanity—men who would have sent back all learning to the cloister, and who seriously mourned the invention of printing—conservatives, who sincerely disbelieved in human progress, and who regretted the disappearance of every vestige of the world's infancy—monkish-minded grocers, of whom the Rev. Mr. Stubbs is an excellent specimen. The wonder is that he consents to live outside the walls of a monastery—that he does not reside upon the top of a column like St. Simon Stylites, or hire a private and most uncomfortable cave, wherein he may starve upon herbs and water, cultivate scars upon his shoulders, and colonize vermin upon his whole person.—N. Y. Tribune.

An agricultural society offered a premium for the best mode of irrigation, which was printed in mistake, whereupon an honest farmer sent his wife to claim the prize. A writer, in describing the last scene of "Othello," had this exquisite passage: "Upon which the Moor, seizing a bolster full of rage and jealously smothered her."

# CINCINNATI COLLEGE

## Medicine and Surgery.

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF lectures will begin on Monday, October 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October.

There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial (City) Hospital throughout the entire winter open to medical students.

## FACULTY.

B. S. Lawson, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.  
Thomas Wood, M. D.—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.  
John H. Tate, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.  
Daniel Vaughn, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.  
Frederick Koller, M. D.—Professor of Pathology and Diseases of Children.  
R. S. Read, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.  
R. H. McIlwain, M. D.—Professor of Physiology and Forensic Medicine.  
E. P. Goode, M. D.—Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.  
E. F. Miller, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
M. B. Graff, M. D.—Professor in Surgery.

## FEES:

For all the Professors' tickets..... \$40 00  
Matriculation fee..... 5 00  
Demonstrator's ticket..... 5 00  
Hospital ticket..... 5 00  
Graduation fee..... 25 00

Students on their arrival in the city, by calling at the College, south-west corner of Longworth and Central avenue, will be assisted in procuring comfortable lodgings.

For circulars, or further information, address S12-21. B. S. LAWSON, M. D., Dea.

## JUSTUS I. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments.  
REPRESENTS—Hon. J. M. Rice, U. S. Senator; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senator; Hon. Jeremiah Black; Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senator; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker; Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. D. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senator; Hon. Wm. B. Macay, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Haldeman, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind.  
Sept. 26—1m.

## STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set.  
TAKEN up a stray by J. W. French, Franklin County, living near the Forks of Elkhorn a BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, 13 or 20 years old, blind in the left eye, both hind feet white—appraised at thirty five dollars before me by J. W. South and James Shackelford. Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for said county, this 20th day of October 1865.  
Oct. 24, 4 m.

## DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.  
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.  
July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
[April 7, 1862—1f.]

## LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—1f.

## J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857—1f.

L. WEITZEL. V. EKKERICH.

## WEITZEL & HERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863—1f.

## FRANKLIN SPRINGS

DATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.  
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

## In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—comfortable buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.  
July 14, 1865.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.  
August 8—2m3—11.

# 1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."  
"Only infallible remedies known."  
"Free from Poisons."  
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.  
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.  
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,  
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.  
Beware of all worthless imitations.  
See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.  
Principal Depot 452 Broadway, New York.  
1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.  
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.  
FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.  
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S  
AMBROSIA  
FOR  
THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,  
SOLE PROPRIETORS,  
NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.  
May 12, 1865—5m.

JOHN MASON BROWN,  
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.  
April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

## REAL ESTATE

—AND—

## Insurance Agents.

Corner 34 and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

## BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.  
Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.  
Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction, as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.  
June 13, 1865—6m.

## BOONE COUNTY COURT

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff.

Samuel Nye, Defendant.

THE defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky., beginning at Sandier's corner, running Northward, with the tumpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandier's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 24th of July, 1865.  
R. A. EDWARDS.  
August 4, 1865—3 weeks—end 10.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE..... E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts here in Kentucky.

Office in MAXSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

227 Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—hy.

J. W. FINNELL..... V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE—West Side South St. bet. Third & Fourth streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

February 22, 1860—4f.

# REWARDS.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Oct. 27, 1865—3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did, on the 3d day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light auburn hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, sallow complexion. Acted at one time as a guerrilla with Capt. Hedge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.  
Oct. 24, 1865—3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the Jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

## DESCRIPTION.

About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion, and rough in manner and in language.  
Aug. 4, 1865—3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Washer, in Morgantown, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Sept. 15—3m.

## DWELLING HOUSE

## FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE frame residence, situated in South Frankfort, containing 7 rooms; also Kitchen, Servant's Room, Wash House, Wood and Coal Houses, Stable and Corn Crib, and dairy; with a fine selection of Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and a fine variety of Grapes—containing over 2 acres of ground.  
For particulars, as to terms, &c., enquire of A. B. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
July 14, 1865.

## AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR

Great National Work

THE

Standard History of the War!!

CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "Great conflict," from its commencement to its close. Comprising over a very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.

This is just the book the people want. It presents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a candid, full, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 10, 1865—3m.

## FOR SALE

My residence in South Frankfort, containing about EIGHT ACRES. Payments made easy. For terms apply to me.

MARY P. JACKSON.

Oct. 12—1m.

# COUNTING-H

## 1865

1865	1865	1865	1865	18
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